Finding of No Significant Impact Eradication of Isolated Populations of Light Brown Apple Moth in California Revised Environmental Assessment March, 2008

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), has prepared a revised environmental assessment (EA) that analyzes potential environmental consequences of eradicating isolated populations of light brown apple moth (*Epiphyas postvittana*) (LBAM) in California. The EA, incorporated by reference in this document, is available at http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/ea/downloads/lbam-ea-07-18-07.pdf and from:

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
Plant Protection and Quarantine
Emergency and Domestic Programs
Emergency Management
4700 River Road, Unit 134
Riverdale, MD 20737–1236

The revised EA analyzed alternatives consisting of (1) maintaining the Federal quarantine order without further action by APHIS (no action alternative), and (2) continuation of the Federal quarantine order along with eradication of isolated populations of LBAM in California with the use of *Bacillus thuringiensis kurstaki* (Btk) and/or LBAM-specific pheromone (treatment alternative). The revised EA evaluated the potential impacts from eradication treatments of small, isolated populations and determined that any potential impacts would be limited. Since the circumstances surrounding each isolated population are unique, each site will be considered in a finding of no significant impact (FONSI) prior to treatment. This FONSI addresses the treatment for LBAM in three separate sites in Fremont, California and two separate sites in Union City, California (see attachment 1).

Treatment in Fremont and Union City Eradication Areas

Freemont and Union City are both located in the southeast area of San Francisco Bay area. In Fremont there were three male LBAMs collected through February 27, 2008. The most northern of these finds is located near Gomes Park. This treatment block contains mostly residential area with a small section of a shopping center. The second treatment area in Fremont is located near the intersection of Blacow Road and Mowry Avenue. This area is mainly residential and includes an elementary school and a couple of childcare centers. The third area is located near Irvington Park. The treatment area is mostly residential and includes a section of the Fremont Harvey Green Elementary School.

Two male LBAM were collected in Union City. One find is located in the northeastern part of Union City near the intersection of Decoto Road and Mission Blvd. The treatment area consists of residential and undeveloped land. There is a portion of Guy Emanuele Jr., Elementary School within this treatment area. The second treatment block occurs in the southwestern section of

Union City near the intersection of Route 17 and Aberdeen Terrace. This area is mainly residential and does not contain any parks or schools.

Pheromone-impregnated twist ties will be applied in these treatment areas to trees, shrubs, and other fixtures at a rate of 250 dispensers per acre. The dispensers will be removed at the end of their useful lives. In some cases they may be replaced for a second treatment. When treatments are completed, all dispensers will be removed.

The revised EA evaluated the potential impacts of eradication treatments of small, isolated populations like the ones in Fremont and Union City. Due to the nature of the dispenser and the pheromone itself, there will be no impacts to the human environment, including nontarget species, because the product is contained in dispensers that are tied to fixtures and will be removed after treatment. In addition, there will be no negative cumulative effects from this action in combination with any other actions because there are no impacts to the human environment, including nontarget species. The most likely impact will be the reduction of the LBAM population due to disruption of mating; eventually leading to the eradication of LBAM within the eradication area, and ultimately, within the State of California.

APHIS and the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) previously discussed with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) treatments with LBAM-specific pheromone at various locations. A no effect determination for listed species and critical habitat has been determined because the pheromones will not affect species other than the LBAM, and the dispensers will be tied to trees and other fixtures that will remain in the treatment areas until removal after 3 months.

There are no disproportionate adverse effects to minorities, low-income populations, or children in accordance with Executive Order 12898, "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-income Populations," and Executive Order 13045, "Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks."

APHIS' finding of no significant impact for these three treatment areas is based upon the expected limited environmental consequences, as analyzed in the EA. An environmental impact statement (EIS) must be prepared if implementation of the proposed action may significantly affect the quality of the human environment. I have determined that there would be no significant impact to the human environment from the implementation of the treatment alternative and, therefore, no EIS needs to be prepared.

4/24/08

Osama El-Lissy

Emergency and Domestic Programs

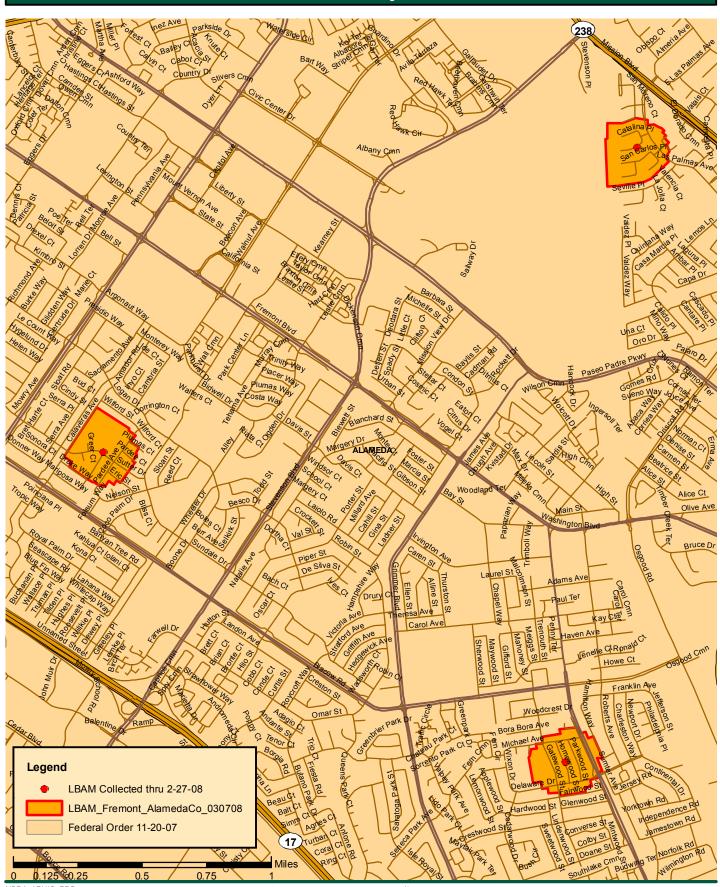
Plant Protection and Quarantine

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Agency



Eradication Areas for Light Brown Apple Moth Fremont, Alameda County, California - 2008







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USDA, APHIS, PPQ State Plant Health Director's Office 650 Capitol Mall, Suite 6-400 Sacramento, CA 95814

Coordinate System: CA Teale Albers, NAD 83 Date Printed: March 10, 2008

Data Source: CDFA - finds & treatment Natl Ag Imagery Prog - sat image TeleAtlas - roads

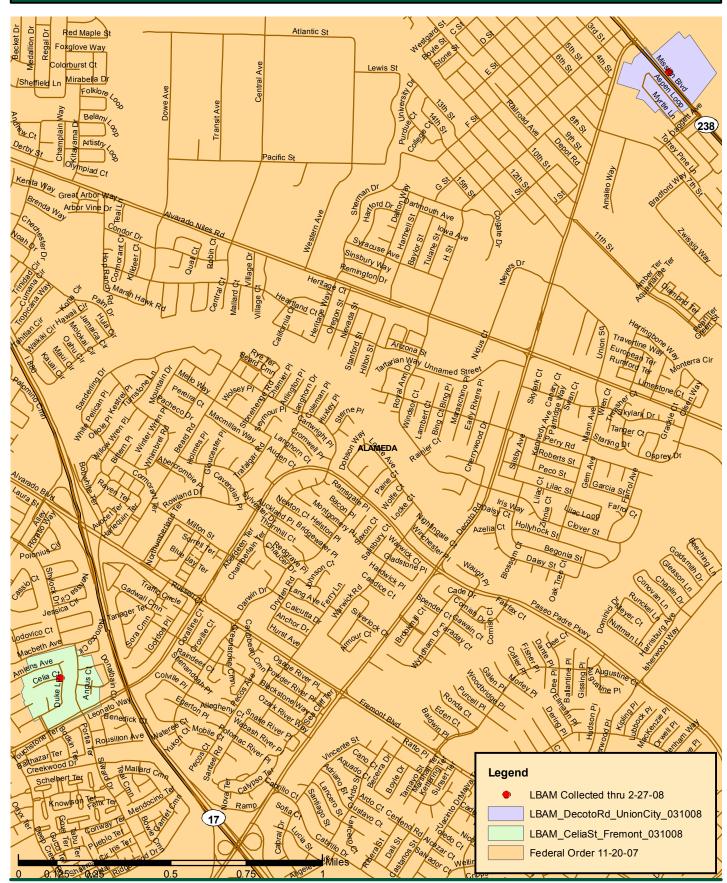


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Eradication Areas for Light Brown Apple Moth Union City, Alameda County, California - 2008





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